Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864. NUMBER 272.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Highly Important from Cairo!

FORREST AGAIN THREATENS PADUCAH.

THE DANISH WAR--DESPERATE ATTACK ON DUPPEL.

His Forces Rumored as Investing the Town.

DEBATES IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

From New Orleans—The War in Louisiana and Texas.

LATER FROM EUROPE

Loss of a Union Steamer in Florida by a Torpedo.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Later from Paducah and Memphis--Movements of Forrest--River Matters, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 13, 1864—NOON.

The 7th Illinois, Col. Prince, about 400 strong, arrived on the Belle from St. Louis last night en route for home, having re-enlisted. They are a fine lot of men and excellent soldiers.

The steamer Lily Pike, came from Paducah this morning. Her officers report considerable excitement above, and Forrest is said to be moving upon Paducah in strong force, followed closely by Grierson on his rear. There is a force of Rebels on the east, another at the north, and Col. Hicks with an efficient command at his front. The inhabitants were expecting an attack hourly.

The steamer Pike is now entered and will depart this morning but not attack had yet begun. She met the steamer S. C. Baker loaded with troops intended as reinforcements for Col. Hicks, sent forward by Gen. Brayman.

CAIRO, April 13.

Reliable information reached here at a late hour last night, stating that Forrest, with a very heavy force from Jackson, Tenn., was moving to make another attack upon Paducah. Colonel Hicks and force had again retired within the fort, and telegraphed here for reinforcements, which were sent on as soon as possible.

The steamer Tycoon, which left Duvall's Bluffs on the 9th, reached this city at an early hour yesterday morning. She brings intelligence of hands of rebel cavalry prowling the country between this city and Alexandria, committing various depredations upon the citizens, and appearing on the banks of the river waiting for steamers.

On the 6th a Rebel band under Lloyd, was attacked by a party of these guerillas, about 30 miles below Alexandria. Some fifty shots were fired at her, one of which entered the pilot house and wounded the pilot.

The excitement in regard to Forrest has now somewhat subsided, though fears are still entertained that he may come this way if driven South.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 13, via CAIRO, April 12.

Last evening an attack was made upon our pickets some three or four miles east of the town, a company of men with the Rebel General Forrest's princess, and one colored soldier wounded. No further demonstrations have been made. Some excitement was here, but it is now quiet. Should any considerable force in reserve than Union City or Mayfield.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, April 11, via CAIRO, April 12.

A gentleman who left Jackson on Tuesday has just arrived in this city.

Forrest was then in that place in person, and had his headquarters at the residence of Mr. Hurt. He expressed his determination to hold West Tennessee, and not allow a single Union man to stay in the vicinity. Those who would not give up their allegiance were to be hung, &c., &c.

Forrest and his officers were living on the fat of the land, and boasted that most of their supplies came from this city.

The same reporter reached this city from Vicksburg at an early hour this morning. She reports that on Wednesday last she was fired into from the Arkansas shore, at a point on the river known as Yalow Bend. Upon the steamer reaching the Point, a band of about twenty-four guerillas made their appearance from the woods, and opened fire (musketry) from behind trees. She intercepted the cabin of the ladies but no injury was sustained save by a soldier, who received a wound in the leg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Congressional and Military.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1864.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

SENATE.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced the House bill authorizing the people of Nebraska Territory to form a state government.

Mr. HOWE, of Conn., objected to the bill solely on the ground that the insignificant population of the Territory had not clearly expressed a wish for admission, and by a republican Congress was a dictation to them on the part of Congress.

Mr. WADE replied that, though not a representative in the other House, they had expressed a desire, and he was supposed to know and represent their desires. The subject was then laid over.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Army appropriation bill. An amendment appropriating $134,000 for the purchase of lands at the Charleston navy yard, was adopted.

HOUSE.

Mr. ELDRIDGE of Wis., said this resolution was wrongfully brought here—the only object being to stir up strife and ill feeling in the city; now we ought not only to have good fellowship and harmony, but we ought to be united in our devotion to the constitutional provisions, he denied the right and power of the House to expel the gentlemen from Ohio under this resolution. The House could not expel him for opinion sake. The constitution admitted no such question. He differed with the gentleman from Ohio, and also from the gentleman from Maryland (Harris). He had not come to the conclusion that the charges were true in fact. That the alternative mentioned by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) have not been presented to the country. It is possible, however, they may be. He referred to the New York Herald, which says that Speaker Colfax's seat had entrusted his discretion, and that this resolution is a political trick of republicans, and the evening Post which says that Long's speech was a perfectly legitimate expression of his views. He (Eldridge) thought nothing of the seceded States may be brought back; but carry it on for subjugation, and you never can succeed. He prayed for peace. The question of the loyalty of the people of the seceded States was a question of sympathizing with the rebels, but you do not believe it. The charge is for wicked purposes. He said the Republican was the revolutionary party in opinions and practice, for in overthrowing the constitution they overthrew the Union.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, defended the course of the gentleman from Ohio (Long), and thought the time was ripe for the action of the House and at the proper time.

The debate continued, being participated in by GARFIELD, WASHBURNE, MYERS and others, till 5 P. M., when the House was taken.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, said some men were willing to become famous by consenting to be infamous. He (Spaulding) had carefully read and considered the Democratic speech of the member from Ohio (Long). And he hoped no gallantry in or out of doors, would cause (Long) commenced his wild harangue by announcing his intention to express the convictions of his constituents. Nothing was said without premeditation or under excitement, by the gentleman (Long), and he is not responsible, of his singular harangue, he made a vile fling at our Chief Magistrate. He denied utterly that he (Spaulding) made a speech in favor of the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. SMITH, of Ky, did not believe such sentiments as were entertained in Long's speech should go out to the country.

KODAK

DENOMINATED.	INTEREST.	INTEREST DATA.	REDEEMABLE.	WHO.	AMOUNT.	PRESENT PRICE.
6-20ths	6 per cent.	1st March and Sept.	1904	Coupon and regist'd	$200,000,000	Par and Int. to 30 June
10-40s	6 "	1st May and Nov.	1905	Coupon and Regist'd	200,000,000	110 and int. to purchaser
7-30s	6 "	1st July and Jan.	1881	Coupon and regist'd	50,000,000	112 and int. to purchaser
1-0s	7.30 p. c.	15th August	10th Aug. next.	Coupon	16,000,000	111 and int. to seller.
Do.	7.30 p. c.	1st October	1st Oct next.	Coupon	18,000,000	110¾ " "
1 year certific'ts	6 per cent	At Maturity	Year from date			95¾ " "
Legal Tender 1s	6 "	1st June and Dec.	Dec. '65	Coupon		Par and Int. to Seller.

The Abolishment to the Constitution Prohibiting Slavery Adopted by the Senate.

Mr. Sumner's Speech in Favor of the Measure.

Washington, April 8, 1864.

The joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States the following article as proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was taken up as the special order of the day:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.) of Mass. said: The first section of the proposed amendment is in the words of the Ordinance of 1787, which has been the fundamental law of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and which has been the model for the Constitutions of the States which have been formed within that Territory. It is in the words of the Ordinance, with the single exception that the word "slavery" is added to "involuntary servitude," which is the only language of the Ordinance. The second section is in the words of the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution, which was adopted by the requisite majority of the States, and is now a part of the Constitution, although not yet officially declared so. It is only to go back to the original text, and to supply the word which was then omitted, but which was always understood. The object is to put the matter beyond question, and to prevent the possibility of cavil hereafter. The first section is in order to establish freedom, and the second is to secure the power of Congress to enforce it. The first section is the end, and the second is the means. The first section is the principle, and the second is the application. The first section is the fundamental law, and the second is the supplementary law. The first section is the constitutional law, and the second is the statutory law. The first section is the constitutional law, and the second is the statutory law. The first section is the constitutional law, and the second is the statutory law.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.) of Mich. said: The first section of the amendment declares that slavery shall not exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. This will be a new provision in the Constitution, and will be a great improvement. It will be a great improvement. It will be a great improvement. It

Banking and Exchange.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Richard J. Morgan, of Dublin, Benjamin F. Loan, Hugh Riddle, of Pittsburgh, and Edward S. Bowen, of St. Louis, have formed a co-partnership under the name of

BANKING,

At 30 PINE STREET, in the city of New York.

Under the firm name of

RICH, SHERMAN & CO.,

Will pay particular attention to the Collection of Notes, Drafts, &c., and to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL KINDS,

Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to be drawn at sight.

RICH, SHERMAN & CO.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

4 South Clark St., Loomis Buildings.

Where new prepared to receive Deposits, Buy and Sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
E. BUTTERWORTH RANDOLPH, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

156 LAKE STREET.

Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $200,000

JAS. H. BOWEN, President.
JOHN T. HALL, Vice President.
IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, - - $500,000.

P. ARKEN, President.
H. H. MCKERSON, Vice-Pres't.
E. E. BRADSTED, Cashier.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

31 Congress street, Boston.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE OF ALL KINDS OF THE BEST SECURITIES.

ACCOUNTS of BANKS and BANKERS RECEIVED, and LIBERAL TERMS of INTEREST ALLOWED OR BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and Canadian Stocks.

☞ Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF GALESBURG, GALESBURG, ILLINOIS.

CASH CAPITAL, $100,000.

This Bank is now fully organized, and prepared for the transaction of a General Banking business.

Its services are tendered to parties having correspondence in Knox and adjoining COUNTIES.

CHARLES H. MATHEWS, President.
DAVID SANFORD, Vice President.
WILLIAM BRADLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.
A. W. WILLARD, Cashier. [may28-2m-tcq&f]

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, will be held at their Banking House, in the City of Chicago, at 9 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of April, 1861, to vote upon a proposition to increase the Capital of said Bank, and such other matters as may come before said meeting.

EMIL LOMBARD, President.

Chicago, April 6th, 1861. apr6-td-16th

Commission Merchants

FARMERS MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS WHO

HAVE FOR SALE,

Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Flour, Beef, Pork, Lard,

TALLOW, HIDES, SEEDS, WOOL, CATTLE AND HOGS, &c., &c.,

And who will consign such and all other

COUNTRY PRODUCE

TO

DEXTER & TROWBRIDGE,

Commission Merchants, 242 South Water Street, Chicago,

Will have sales made at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, in the City of Chicago, at all times when markets, and receive prompt and full cash returns.

Having several thousand parcels of storage room constantly on hand in the Chicago, as well as ample facilities for all consignments required to be stored in transit to other points.

Orders for the purchase of any kind of produce will receive prompt attention, and shipments will be made to and from all markets at our long experience has taught us to be the most advantageous.

DEXTER & TROWBRIDGE.

Chicago, March 29, 1858. mar29-1y

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c.

Advances made on Grain, Flour and Provisions consigned to L. Roberts & Co., New York, and Stewart Gilbert & Co., St. Louis. apl-1857-1y

SAMUEL SHACKFORD,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building.....CHICAGO, ILL.

apl-1857-1y

T. MAPLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

219 South Water street, Chicago.

T. MAPLE. [mch28-1857-1y] J. R. MAPLE.

T. MAPLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

City Buildings, 19 South Commercial st., St. Louis, Mo.

T. MAPLE. [feb24-1857-1m] J. R. MAPLE.

OBER, ATWATER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Natchez street, New Orleans.

ALBERT O. OBER & FRANK D. ATWATER, New Orleans.
A. F. OBER & CO., St. Louis. [feb28-1857-1m

GEORGE M. HOW

(Late SHACKFORD & HOW)

Commission Merchant

OFFICE No. 1, 46 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

☞ Prompt personal attention paid to the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, Hides, Live Stock, &c. Refer to the Merchants and Bankers of the city. mch8-57-1y

Lead Works.

B. A.

Fahnestock's Son & Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S

STRICTLY

PURE WHITE LEAD.

TO PREVENT IMPOSITION, our Pure White Lead in addition to the usual brand, in future will bear the following on the opposite end:

PENN'A. LEAD WORKS.
1844.
ESTABLISHED
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.

apl-1859-1m

Lallemand's Specific.

USE

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Hundreds have certified to this fact.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

J. S. HOOD, 50th Agent,
St. Louis Pills wholesale, St. Louis.
J. S. REED & CO.,
Agents for Chicago.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF

TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, SEED,

AND

General Western Produce.

The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be

PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE.

We are acquainted with buyers. We issue a WEEKLY MARKET REPORT of the above articles, which we mail gratis to those who favor us with their orders.

ASAHEL KNIGHT & SONS,
20 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

[For the Tribune.]

POMP SUMTER.

BY H. G. BELLAMY.

I.

Three years have fled—brief space of time and yet as ages are they,
Since Sumter's fortress unflinch looked seaward for the day—
Three days that passed o'er land and wave a flood of gold—
The day that lighted all loyal hearts as brothers for the fight!
The dawn that saw our starry flag, the guardian of right!
Proud monitor in the morning air o'er Sumter's new gift waved!
The throes of war that thrill not end—no sooner the true and brave,
Till treason dies, and Charleston falls, its cradle and its grave!

II.

All hail to the historic pile! All hail the hero band
That hurled the iron missiles back on that rebellious land!
Until thy walls were swept with flame, thy thunders shook the sea—
Each echo echoed the herald-note that spoke the nation free!
Though traitors hold their revels now amid thy ruins hoary,
Where Anderson and his brave men that morning knelt in prayer!
Their reign is brief, for on thy walls "Swamp Angels" now are trained,
And day by day, as treason falls, the nation's rights are gained!

III.

Fort Sumter's name is sacred yet, dear to each loyal heart,
For in the nation's trial hour it bears a glorious part!
The first great sacrifice that fell by treason's bloody hand—
The first grand altar-fire that blazed along our hill-encircled land!
Long may we keep its memory green, and on our altars lay
Our hopes, our prayers, our loyal hearts, and celebrate this day!
Till peace returns, and war shall end, and treason find a grave,
And all the world behold at last our land without a slave!

IV.

And still another day shall dawn, and Sumter yet will rise
To guard the land that smites it now, as treason sternly dies;
And o'er its mouldering battlements the dear old flag shall wave,
Its stars shall light our land by day, as God's the midnight sky,
While ages on ages of peaceful thrills in future years will bring
A day of glory, power and fame no lord hath dared to sing.
And we shall have in God's good time, by every sea and shore,
One flag, one fame, one destiny, one UNION ever more!

Chicago, April 11, 1861.

A RELIC OF THE INSTITUTION.

Slave Hunting in Knoxville by a United States Official.

INHUMAN CRUELTIES TO A SLAVE.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, March 25, 1861.

A SLAVE HUNT IN KNOXVILLE BY A UNITED STATES OFFICIAL.

The departing ghost of slavery in Tennessee still torments and rends the Commonwealth. The delusion that the fugitive slave law is still in force and effect, that absconding negroes may be hunted at will, caught, hand-cuffed, walloped, and transported beyond the military lines by masters or claimants, all according to law and the Constitution, and that the officers of the army may *or must* assist in the nefarious business, still haunts the minds of some people.

Yesterday, Knoxville experienced the delights of one of these old-fashioned slave hunts, which, strongly reminds of the recollection of Anthony Burns, of William and Ellen Craft, and of George Kirk, once so famous in the courts of Massachusetts and New York. The claim, the hunt, the capture, the rescue, with the imprisonment of the brother of the rescued slaves, with all the stage effects and side shows, were gotten up in this case, to regret to say, for the benefit of a United States Custom House agent, or employee, Wm. Heiskell, an ascendant of Parson Brownlow.

Having, sometime since leased his farm and negroes, Heiskell moved to Rockford, residing about eleven miles from Nashville, Mr. Haskell, now far advanced in years, finds more congenial or more profitable employment in the office of the Assistant agent of the Treasury Department here. In consequence of the war and its attendant convulsions in Tennessee, Pierce by degrees found himself deserted by the large majority of his negroes, who, tired of working longer without wages, sought employment in Louisville, where some of them went into the hospitals and others engaged as servants and family waiters. Pierce began and kept on as long as he would, no doubt, have kept most of them at home. The farming season approaching, Pierce found it necessary to have some hands to work, and, accordingly, bethought him of his fugacious negroes, who, poor creatures, were wandering like a parcel of sheep, and here away from their master's house, filling their bellies with the husks the Yankees eat. Accordingly, on Saturday last, the proceedings of the patriarchal roof, solely for their own good, Pierce came to Knoxville—it was not known to the public upon arrival—and sought and promptly obtained, the assistance of Mr. Heiskell, the lessee of the life and property, for catching and restoring it to its rightful owner.

Mr. Heiskell—to use the military authorities—by requisition to make certain servants of his to his house. These servants were represented as vagrants, roaming the streets without employment, and in their own words old, and needed their assistance. Nothing was said of an overseer and a distant plantation. With a warning not to disturb any able-bodied adult person, any servants of the officers, or lay employees in the hospitals, Heiskell proceeded, a single personal to take to his residence four certain named persons. This paper contained an endorsement that no officer or soldier should interfere. The preliminaries being now all arranged, Heiskell handed the paper over to Pierce. Whose first act was in violation of the conditions on which he had received the permit. He applied first to Major Shannon, commanding the 1st U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy) for information and assistance. He was not at home. The Major immediately pointed out the express prohibition it contained against his interfering in the case of Heiskell. Then a valuable lecture upon agriculture, the best kinds of manure, the most profitable farm help, and the way to keep them, with a few slight hints upon the mission of Master Pierce of the Union in Tennessee, informing Pierce that one of its duties was not to capture runaway slaves—all gratis.

Being dull of apprehension, Pierce next applied to some soldiers, one of whom was fairly detailed on some duty in the city for execution of a spy. But Pierce mistook his man. The soldier who hung the last spy had no liking for the business of negro catching, and politely hinted to Pierce that he was at liberty to emigrate to a certain subterranean region which was not mentioned. Failing of any aid or comfort from the military, Pierce undertook the great work unaided, and sallying forth, with a Mr. Bosh, found "James," his brother, a boy about sixteen years of age, and carried him by force to Heiskell's house. The boy is small and puny, and offered no damage, and made no resistance. Here Heiskell, assisted by the overseer, placed irons upon the boy's ankles, and then taking him by the collar, he (Heiskell) dragged him to an upper room, where the boy was stripped of his clothing, laid face downward upon the floor, and his wrists held him by the legs, sub-agent of the United States Treasury Department, applied a rawhide to the naked flesh of the prostrate lad. The slave's outcries were smothered by the closed room and shut windows, a faint reply to each blow being the answer. "Bob," however, followed his brother to the house, and, hearing his cries of agony, became greatly excited.

The two stalwart, chivalrous Tennesseans having finished the flagellation tied James with a rope, hand and foot, to the bed post, and left him without food or water. Two or three other slaves, who had been seized by Pierce, were also supposed to be confined in the house at the same time, and two or more soldiers belonging to the body-guard or escort of Brig Gen. Carter, Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee, stood guard about the premises.

THE RESCUE.

Taking advantage of a very dark evening, and a temporary absence of vigilance on the part of the guard, perhaps not wholly unintentional, "Bob" brought a ladder, and placing it beneath the window, James, who had contrived to break one link of his irons attempted to descend upon it, but his feet getting tangled, he fell some ten feet headlong, was caught in his brother's arms, and hurriedly borne away upon his back. Hearing the noise, and suspecting the attempted escape of James, Heiskell threw up his window and fired twice into the darkness, in the direction he had seen the vanishing form of "Bob" with his brother on his back. The lad still folded the bad latent, and both escaped uninjured. My own quarters being not half a gunshot distant, I heard the shots, the order to "Halt," and the hurrying tread of the guards, and of the fugitives, but was not aware of the interesting and exciting drama which was transpiring so near me.

THE PURSUIT OF MRS CARTER'S BOY-GUARD.

"About 10½ o'clock p. m. a party of soldiers demanded admittance at the door of 'Henry Clay,' an industrious and worthy colored man living with his wife in the neighborhood of the Provost-Marshal's office, near Gay street. They were refused admission, and a considerable parley was held. Henry would not admit the intruders."

"Who are you?" asked Clay.

"Friends. Was the answer.

"What do you want?"

"We want to come in."

"You must tell your business first."

"Well break down the door if you don't open it."

"I'll open it when you state your business, not before." was the firm reply, standing all the time with weapon in hand like a true man, to defend his domicile against midnight marauders.

Finally the party outside said: "We are from Gen. Carter's headquarters.

"Then you can come in," said Henry, and the door was opened. A light was ordered, and the soldiers, for such they proved, then stated that they had come to search the house for the boy Jim, who had run away from old Mr. Heiskell. They were told that the boy was not in the house, but they searched anyhow under the beds and wherever a person could be concealed. The overseer, with a colored boy, followed, and probably captured, stood in front of the door during the search. In affording the slave every facility for the examination, saying to the

[illegible] woman, "You must tell them all we were good to him. Carter, and could not help it."

THE CAPTURE AND RESCUE.

The next day the party made war in the quarters of the hospital employees near by, where they found considerable resistance, but threats that they would break down the doors; and having fists by force and violence obtained admittance, they ransacked a couple of houses, and finally succeeded in capturing the fugitive, Bob, on the third floor of the house, hidden in a bed. Bob, on his way to his master's house, was rescued by a party of colored men, who, with clubs, drove off the guard, and released the prisoner.

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The boy "James" was visited in his place of temporary concealment by gentlemen who saw the scarred back and head of the poor little slave, with the partially-detached irons still clinging to his ankle—a fitting emblem of the only half-broken chain, which, by a well-meaning but mistaken policy, still holds the slave in a baleful servitude in Tennessee.

I have been the more particular in detailing these facts for the reason that prominent officers of the United States government have been the chief actors in these disreputable and, as I believe, unlawful transactions, to the great scandal of the cause of Liberty and Union in East Tennessee. It is my earnest wish that all such unworthy representatives of our great and, to be, free Government may receive the proper attention at headquarters.

In conclusion I am happy to learn, just as I am closing this (to me) long account, that Major-Gen. Schofield, to whose attention these facts have been brought, is very indignant at the conduct of the slave-catchers, and intends to administer his justice to the parties that form the abuse and outrages they have committed. Col. F. M. Keith, the commandant of the post, is also justly incensed at this invasion of his command by kidnappers, and expresses his intention to sift the whole affair to the bottom, and punish the guilty parties. P. S.

THE CASE OF LONG AND HARRIS.

Squirming among the Copperheads.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Speaker Colfax's bold and unprecedented course yesterday, in coming down from the chair to offer a resolution for the expulsion of Alex. Long, for his speech of the previous day in favor of peace and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, was taken without consultation and on his individual responsibility, but is heartily indorsed by the Administration and by the Republicans, and greatly displease some of the Democrats themselves. The debate that followed and action of the House in Long's case were highly damaging to the opposition, and the record they have made is terrible against them. Harris, who represents the rebels of Montgomery Blair's district, in Maryland, began by indorsing every word of Long's speech, and making it his own. He grew worse and worse as he proceeded, and was finally arrested only by the most determined pressure at this point of order. Just after, he had declared that the South could never be conquered, and he prayed God Almighty to grant it never may be. When in pursuance of the point of order, his words were written from the phonographic notes, and read aloud from the Clerks' desk, he defiantly exclaimed, "that's all right, I'll say it over again, what have you got to say about it? On this a motion for expulsion was in order. But a delegation of Quakers of Pennsylvania, voted for it, the resolution failing for want of a two-thirds vote. Gen. Schenck introduced a resolution of censure, and the analysis of the vote of this deserves the widest attention. Twenty-nine Democrats dodged; all those 29 the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri furnished 16. From Ohio, 9 Democrats, headed by Vallandigham and Pendleton, and one Ill and Noble were absent, 13 were present. Of these every one voted against expulsion. On the question of censure, but one voted for it—Lisle Samuel Cox. Four voted against it, viz: Allen, Leblond, Pendleton, and Chilton. A. White, Seven, who a few moments before voted on the side of expulsion, now dodged, viz: Hutchins, Fisk, Long, Johnston, Mahoney, and J. W. White of Ohio. Five Ohio Democrats voted for censure, and all voted for expulsion and for censure Indiana has seven Democrats; Edgerton was absent, sick. The rest were all present, and voted against expulsion. On the question of censure, Holman and Harrington voted for it, Long against it, and Owens, McDowell and Voorhees dodged. Kentucky has nine Representatives. Clay Smith, Wadsworth and Yeaman were absent. Of those present, two, Anderson and Randall voted for expulsion, and four, Grider, Harding, Mallory and Brutus Clay against it; two voted for censure, Anderson and Randall, and every man of the other four, Grider, Harding, Mallory and Brutus Clay dodged. Missouri has nine members. Of these, Blow, Knig and Hall were absent. Of those present, four—Boyd, McClurg, Loan and Blair—voted for expulsion, and two—Eliot and Scott—against. On the censure, the same four voted it, and Rollins and Scott dodged. On the same vote, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Western Pennsylvania, Democrats dodged. All this dodging, be it remembered, was on the eve of a Presidential election. Maryland, for saying in debate he hoped the rebel States would not be subdued, and prayed God Almighty to prevent it. The Democrats were carefully out on hand to prevent the reporting of the question, and wanted it modified or else postponed till they could caucus. Keteltis's resolute declaration to press them to a vote did much to distract and demoralize them, and in sheer ignorance of what they wanted to do, they voted it down. It had a good and marked effect on our side in consolidating and bringing men up to vigorous support. Schenck's able, patriotic and manly argument to-day did much for the House in refusing to expel Harris, but passing a resolution of severe censure, as virtual instructions to modify his resolution against Long to correspond with that already passed. This will ultimately be done. The next step to be taken on the question of expulsion, for the sake of getting members on the record, but a two-thirds vote cannot be got for it, and a vote of severe censure will finally be passed. The practice has been heretofore, that the person so censured instantly resigned and went before the people for re-election. Nobody knew what course Harris and Long will take, but there are no indications of any notion of resigning. It is doubtful whether the expulsion of Long's case will be acted on after all to-morrow. It was postponed till then in order to get the Ohio contested election case, that member who had not heard might read it; but the *Globe* is away behind with its reports, and Long's speech is not given until Tuesday. He will have proof slips, however, and may insist on the case going on. If the case comes up to-morrow, Mallory, Pendleton and Shank, and others are expected to speak in his defense. They will disavow his opinions, but all will maintain his right to express them unmolested.

Gov. Bramlette's Visit to Washington.

[From the Frankfort Common wealth, April 4.]

It is generally known that Gov. Bramlette, accompanied by two other gentlemen of this State, left on the 27th of March, left this city for Washington, for the purpose of visiting President Lincoln, and consulting with him and the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, in reference to matters of vital interest and importance to the people of Kentucky.

The parties returned to Kentucky on the evening of the 1st of April, and it affords us great pleasure to be able to inform our readers that on Saturday evening last we heard Gov. Bramlette state that he was gratified at the visit, and with its results; that he had been received with the greatest cordiality by President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton; that he had frankly and fully presented to the President the objects of his visit, and as frankly explained his views and feelings; that he was listened to with marked attention until he was through, and was then assured that he had not asked for anything but what was right and just, and that, so far as it was practicable and conformable to the law, these would be a full compliance with his wishes. The same purpose; and when the Governor left Washington it was said that orders had already been issued to carry into effect the conclusions of the President and Secretary, as agreed upon between the parties.

Negro Law in a New Light.

The Secretary of War is responsible for a new legal idea. Such things are not so common as to be passed over without notice; and so far as I know, this is absolutely new.

The slaves, he argues, have the strict technical, legal right to the land of their masters.

He undertakes to establish it thus:

They have always had one right, which constituted a legal lien upon the property, personal or real of their masters—the right to subsistence. The masters may be gone, but the property remains—still subject to the lien held by the slaves. Under the principles of the Confiscation Law, the right of the master to his estate is gone. No other parties have any claim to it; no others have any interest in it, *save the slaves, who still have their lien.* In legal language, this is the remainder in interest.

It is a well established legal principle that, where there is no other title, any sort of a lien gives possession and title. Therefore the slaves hold the only lien, have the legal right to the property.

I do not know that the Secretary, who has been amusing himself by setting forth this theory in conversation occasionally, regards it as a very good law according to the books, but if it isn't, it ought to be! AGATE.

The Maryland Election.

The Baltimore *American* of the 10th says:

The returns from the State, so far as received, now indicate that the majority in favor of the Convention will be between 12,000 and 14,000. Every delegate elected on the Union ticket—with the exception, it is said, of Baltimore county, where the delegates are unpledged—is an Unconditional Unionist, Hicks and Pratt opposed to compromise by the State. Should all the delegates elected on the ticket opposed to the Convention take the oath necessary to qualify them for a seat in the Convention—which we think will not be the case—the complexion of the house on State Compensation would be overwhelming that Baltimore county voted as a unit with the Union members—61 against, and 35 for.

☞ The towns of St. Johns, Lebanon, Ohio, Greenbush, Riley, Bath, Waterloo, Victor and Dupbain, in Michigan, have re elected Republican tickets. In Berrien county the Republicans had a majority of four in the Board of Supervisors, a gain. Branch county elected 18 Union Supervisors and two Democrats.

☞ A census of Danville, Ill., has just been completed and shows the total population to be 8,694. In 1860, the population was 9,000.

☞ The newspaper the New York Sanitary Fair on Friday last were $46,559.60 making a grand total of $903,183.19.

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This Cistern is made of iron, and is the most convenient mortar. The lower part is of a globular form, and the upper part is a cylinder, with a dome top, with the pipes. The FILTER consists of SAND, CHARCOAL and STONE, and is the most perfect filter in existence of the water-cleanser.

The Globe Cistern combines a peculiar forces altogether, from the fact that the water is CLEANED and PURIFIED than any other Cistern, and is the only Cistern that can be used in a dwelling house. These Cisterns are now in use in Chicago, and have given entire satisfaction. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the office of the Company, No. 1 Larimer building, Chicago, Falcon County, Illinois.

PHILEMON MARKLEY,
apr4-1m-14t Chicago, Falcon County, Illinois.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1861.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, in the county of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIRST National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the said statute.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, this FIFTEENTH day of MARCH, 1861.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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Three quarters of a mile northwest of Greenleaf, where may now

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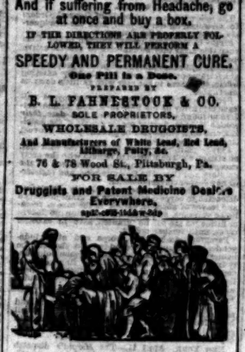

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Will, when expended in these medicines, bring you Down to the greenest and ripest old age.

The following are a few of the numerous letters on file for inspection at this office. Copies sent by mail to any inquirer.

80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
FORT ISLAND, S. C., November 26, 1863.

Prof. HOLLOWAY: Sir—Inclosed please find two dollars, for which send me one dollars worth each of your celebrated Pills and Ointment, as I am about to leave for Hilton Head, and at once, for I am much in need of the above remedies. Address Lieut. A. W. FELLOWS, Q. M., 9th Illinois Vols.

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA.,
January 7, 1863.

Prof. HOLLOWAY: Dear Sir—I have heard a great deal of talk about your famous Pills, and finally concluded to send for them till now, I want to try them, as Diarrhœa is very prevalent at the present time; send me the worth of the enclosed. Yours, &c.,
Co. B, 9th Mass., Excelsior Brigade.

PULASKI, TENN., December 20, 1862.

Prof. HOLLOWAY: Dear Sir—Please find enclosed one dollar and send me the amount in your famous Pills, as I am troubled with Dyspepsia, and need them.
Yours, &c.,
THOMAS F. TURNER,
Co. I, 3d Iowa Infantry.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., January 12, 1863.

Prof. HOLLOWAY: Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find 50 cents, for which I wish you to send me some of your valuable Pills; send them by mail. I enclose the amount for postage.
Address ISRAEL C. HALL,
Co. D, 4th N. H. Vols.,
Port Royal, S. C.

CAMP OF 3RD EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
JANUARY 22, 1863.

Prof. HOLLOWAY: Sir—Please send me for the enclosed 50 cents the worth of it in Pills, and oblige. Address, yours, &c.,
Sergt. WM POWERS,
Co. E, 9th Regt. Excelsior Brigade.
Washington, D. C.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., January 21, 1863.

Prof. HOLLOWAY: Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar for Pills. I have Diarrhœa, and can't get it stopped, so I want to try your Pills. Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM CHRISTY,
Co. D, 104th N. Y. Vols.,
Morris Island, S. C.

CAUTION.

If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and they will be sent by return mail or express. Dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit on other medicines. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1.00 per box or pot.

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Copartnership.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN MY son, Richard Mason, Jr., into copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a Wholesale and Retail Lumber business.

RICHARD MASON & SON,

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R. MASON, (P. O.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

THE CITY.

EIGHTH WARD.—The citizens of the Eighth ward held a meeting last night at Geo. Hock's, on Blue Island avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. There was a fully attendance and a satisfactory degree of enthusiasm was exhibited.

NOBLE.—The small town of Pokagan, Michigan has sent to the Northwestern Sanitary Commission forty-nine barrels of pickles and thirty-three buckets of potatoes. Were all the other towns and cities in the Northwest to contribute in the same proportion, every want of the soldiers would be supplied, and the insidious enemy—scurvy—would be fairly routed.

FOURTEENTH WARD RALLY.—A glorious rally will be had right in the Fourteenth ward, at Dunlop's, on Wells street, near Forty-second. A large number of the Union voters were present, and ratified the ticket recently nominated according to instructions. Messrs. Norman, Mayo Burtenson, Deacon Harvey, Aldermen Hottinger and A. C. Haining were the speakers.

SEAMEN'S WORK.—The Chicago Seamen's Union held a regular meeting on Monday evening last, at which it was unanimously resolved to demand for the next trip from this port to the final port—destination and back, the sum of $2.00 per day, and for the passage down, the sum of $3.00 per day. A resolution was also passed requesting all seamen to cease work until these rates are complied with.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—About 10 o'clock last evening, 102 recruits for the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, arrived at the Soldiers' Rest, from Madison, en route for their gallant regiment now stationed at Fort Scott, Ark. The gallant boys, who were under command of Captain Conkey, of that regiment, received the hospitalities of the Rest, and are expected to leave at 7 o'clock this morning for Fort Scott via Fort Leavenworth.

FOURTH WARD.—The difficulty in the Fourth Ward, which at one time appeared quite serious, and threatened to work disastrously to the Union interests, we are glad to know has been satisfactorily adjusted. Samuel McBurney, the gentleman who received the majority of votes cast at the primary meeting, will be supported by the Republicans of the ward. This is the result reached after a conference of the friends of all the candidates. It is undoubtedly true that some of the supporters voted for Mr. McBurney, as they did for Mr. Thorne but meant, no such selfish party can claim to make void the election. The Republicans have done wisely to thus settle their difficulties, and the nominee will receive their united support. We are informed that he is a thoroughly loyal and capable man, and will do credit to the ward. We shall labor for his election.

THE INVINCIBLES VANQUISHED.—The far famed invincibles of this city, who disgrace the company of that name in Douglas, by backing up his name to their reasonable organization, are at fault; they choose last evening that they belonged to the genuine love bottle democracy, and that they belong to the walk-into-Rosa class, having been so much overcome by the orgies of the night previous as to be unable to come to time last evening for the purpose of getting their wagon, business of electing officers to hold the reins and wield the "club" through the coming campaign. It had been announced with a flourish of trumpets in the morning papers that would assemble this evening. The hall was lighted out they came not. It is true that a few of the more hard-headed ones poured into the room late in the evening, but seeing not the face of a single voting sup a meeting, and without anxious to take a hair of the dog that bit them, adjourned to the nearest saloon, agreeing unanimously to postpone the business of the evening till they should get straight, which—as was suggested by an old scout—will probably be in about two years. We sympathize with Melville, whose term of office will be *fu'ter* than he anticipated—full and running over. We sympathize, too, with the other have of deported Wabash Greeks, whose present wrath is looking for a man of office at President; his term will be curtailed, as will be the power of the Club in Chicago by the ensuing election.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—There exists an unobtrusive charity in our midst which commends itself effectively for the benefactions of its donors and the economy of its management.

The Old Ladies' Home was established three years ago to provide home comforts for respectable and aged women who are friendless.

Rev. Dr. Pratt, of Trinity Church, was the first President, and ably seconded by the Trustees of other churches in the Advisory Board of Lady Managers, the Home has grown in influence and efficiency. Heretofore they have occupied rented houses, and occasional removals have been felt to be both interfered and expensive. An opportunity now offers to purchase a permanent dwelling, and to this step the management are compelled by the imperative necessity of removing from their present location by the first of May. It is the intention of the officers to call upon the public in a few days for donations to this object. They hope to meet with a generous response.

The officers of the Home are: O. H. Tiffany, President; G. D. Cummings, D. D., W. W. Evarts, D. D., Prof. F. W. Fisk, S. P. Farrington, Esq., Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., R. Colfyer, D. D., and J. Y. Scammon, Esq., Vice Presidents. Mrs. Hoyt, Treasurer.

PRESS-MOULDERS MEETING.—A meeting of the Press-moulders was held yesterday afternoon, pursuant to the call of the "Chicago Moulders Union." Martin Scully, the President of the Union, was chosen chairman of the chair, stated that the meeting had been called with a view to enable all the iron moulders of the city to unite in a general union. The members of the Union had already demanded an increase of from twelve and a half to twenty-five per cent—and given their employers notice that in the event of the demand not being complied with, a strike would ensue. The chairman pointed out the necessity of action, owing to the high prices of all articles of consumption, both in food and clothing, for the benefit of which they had been taken.

Reports were furnished by members of the Union, working in the various shops in the city, as to what had been done in reference to the demanded advance, a few cases the boss mechanics had willingly acceded to the increase of prices, some had not given any decisive answer while others had expressed their determination to be guided by what was done in other shops.

The meeting was addressed by several members and non-members of the Union, in favor of the object of the meeting.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Case, Sullivan, Alley, Moody, Adams, Monahan and Johnson was appointed to wait upon the employers, and report the following week when adopted by acclamation; the meeting of the Press-men of the Iron Mould ers Union have waited on our employers and made a demand for an increase of 25 per cent, as yet have received no formal answer, and

WHEREAS—There are many iron moulders who do not belong to the Union who will accede to our proposition in demanding higher wages, and

WHEREAS—In consequence no advance is all the necessaries of life, and as most of the members are men of large families, and require an advance in wages, or fail short in their army. The following is the

Resolved—That we demand an addition of twenty-five per cent on the dollar, and will adhere to that demand on Saturday next, or quit work in our respective shops."

The meeting then adjourned.

OUR NEXT COUNCIL MEETING.—The Copperheads are awake, for months past they have been toying idly, dreamily, with the reins of office, but now they are waking up to the consciousness that assurity as they seemed to hold them there is danger that they will slip from their grasp. Their eyes are beginning to open to the fact that the ignorance, and henchmen still the day of election, personal "self-lothing" will be exhibited. Like the Indian who let tatoo in his boat, nor woke up till the whirling, seething, boiling current above Niagara Falls forced him into wakefulness, the Copperhead sidewalks have been lulling idly in their choice of office, playing with municipal matters, but now they feel they must give an account of themselves, they are making superhuman efforts to carry their popular lives they have so long developed.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Election of Delegates to the Republican Union Judicial Convention—Hon. Corydon Beckwith Unanimously Recommended.

The City Convention—C. A. Reed for Police Commissioner.

The Republican Union Conventions for the appointment of delegates to the Judicial Convention to be held in June next for the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division of the state of Illinois, and for the selection of a candidate to be supported by the Republican Union voters of the city for Police Commissioner at the ensuing Charter election were held in the Circuit Court room yesterday afternoon.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Judicial Convention was called to order by Patrick Bass, and W. H. Bradley, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, was chosen President of the Convention.

The President, in taking his seat, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and referred to the great responsibility devolving on the Convention. He hoped that the delegates would act in such a manner that the decision of the Convention would meet with the approval of the people and the highest interests of the State.

W. L. Church and Walter S. Fraser were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of H. N. Hibbard, a committee of five on Credentials was appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. H. N. Hibbard, Ira Scott, C. L. Jenks, H. H. Rees, and A. H. Dobson.

The committee reported the following as entitled to seats in the Convention, the delegates taking their places as called:

FIRST WARD—Wm. V. Tucker, Jno. Wentworth, George D. Reiss, John Summerdahl, Norman, W. F. Russell, Walter B. Moore, Charles F. Chilcos, Peter Rogby, J. C. Knickerbocker, Fred. Smith.

SECOND WARD—Philip Hoffmeister, Wm. A. Hicks, S. D. Howard, Calvin D'Wolf, A. Kohn, Henry Hoffman, Wm. H. Bradley, Leonard Zeuch, Robert Forgan, Isaac Mayr, Philip Bauer.

THIRD WARD.—S. B. Peirce, C. G. Wicker, G. B. Smith, H. Hoffman, Wm. Hoffman, C. H. Fay, Henry Bunster, J. F. Runcon, Albert Reiners.

FOURTH WARD.—Wm. Hopkins, Gen. M. Hoy, Geo. Anderson, Thos. Nicolet, Jas. Warner, Chas. Culbertson, Chas. H. Dunn.

FIFTH WARD.—P. Bulnet, Joseph Pell, Fritz Wiedmann.

SIXTH WARD—Alfred Pardee, Geo. W. Lesler, Chas. Cutis, Henry Niemeyer.

SEVENTH WARD—Thos. Young, Charles Lodge, Jas. R. Chandler, Wm. H. Haste, George Haight, Max Schultz.

EIGHTH WARD—John Mollie, R. M. Gelford, John Gayer.

NINTH WARD.—A. B. Cook, G. F. Randall, Sam'l McCotter, Geo. F. Leis, W. S. Frazier, George Arnold, John W. Dean, T. B. Brown.

TENTH WARD—Wm. Bross, Jr., Silas P. Crumb, Robert A. Williams, F. H. Sleeper, August Grebe, Jame Heimes, Jr., Frank Boyle, Henry G. O'Brien, Joseph N. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Potts, Henry Stephenson, Joseph G. Humbert.

ELEVENTH WARD—Wm. T. Rankin, C. H. Burns, Wells Stanley, A. S. Bailey, Jno. Alison, C. Schultz, J. W. Dingley, Jr., Wm. Hall.

TWELFTH WARD.—L. F. Waite, Jacob Erhardt, Frank Hoffman, Hermann Raster, Peter Felsenthal, Isador Felsenthal, John Amondson.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—Charles F. Peck, Conrad Gotsch, Ludwig Zeigler, Peter Pfiffner.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—Fred Parker, John Marks, Conrad Gotsch, Ludwig Zeigler, Fritz Pfiffner, Louis Keller.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—Ira Scott, George N. Cushing, Augustus Nelson, John Hertzog, J. C. Grant, E. B. Werner, Jacob Wilson, Wm. S. Golson, Peter Reiss.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—N. K. Fairbank, H. W. King, W. H. Bradley, Wm. Hoffman, Jr., Wm. Hoffman, Jr., Adam Baker's, Alonzo Harvey, Jas. L. Starr, Jr., C. B. Lindeman, Daniel Goodspeed, Jr.

The report was adopted.

Hon. G. C. Bates moved that a Committee of one from each ward be appointed to nominate twenty-five delegates to the Judicial Convention to be held in this city on the 27th day of the present month.

The Chair appointed as such nominating Committee, Norman Williams, junior, C. E. Chandler, T. B. Brown, R. L. Allen, Henry W. King, James Bates, H. L. Dolton, Hon. George C. Bates, and H. Kranteott.

Hon. John Wentworth, in behalf of the City Central Committee, asked the delegates to nominate a candidate for Police Commissioner, as soon as the business of the County Convention be finished, which he supposed would not take long. A change of officers in the Convention, the delegates requested to prepare their ballots for a candidate, by the name of Charles A. Reed, for Police Commissioner.

Hon. John F. Irwin said that it should be understood that the delegates from the West Division should retire to agree upon a man whom they would agree to support.

The Nominating Committee delegates retired in pursuance of the suggestion.

The Nominating Committee returned and presented the following as their nomination, which ticket was unanimously adopted as the choice of the Convention:

The following towns were represented:

Worth—Thomas Kinsley, A. C. Buckhaw.

Hyde Park—James P. Root, H. N. Hibbard.

Lake View—James H. Rees.

Jefferson—T. Ringley, A. C. Buckhaw, J. W. Kingsley.

Lake—A. H. Dobson, John H. Lansing, A. G. Gutzill.

Cicero—N. S. Carrington.

Orland—John A. Jackson, J. H. Merrick.

Wheeling—H. Kennicott, W. Scowcroft, Gilbert Sanks, H. H. Rees, and A. H. Dobson.

The committee reported the following as entitled to seats in the Convention, the delegates taking their places as called:

Hon. George C. Bates rose and, as a member of the Bar of this city, moved the following, which on motion he should be but echoing the sentiment of every one in the room. Besides being a loyal man it was but a due recognition was given by the Board of Trade, at the outset of the early, yesterday afternoon, to the gallant 45th Illinois. About half-past one, the bronzed and weather-beaten heroes, under arms, and headed by the Van & Dean's Band marched up hall amid loud and prolonged applause, and when the regimental flags, riddled with bullets, were brought to view, the cheers shook the very walls of the building. While the band played the "Campbell's are Coming," Colonel John L. Hancock advanced to the chair, accompanied by Adjutant General Fuller, Brigadier Generals White and Cerse and Colonel Cameron, and said:

Gentlemen, the noble 45th is among us. It has returned home for a moment's rest preparatory to again returning to the field of its former, opera, tions, where it covered its name with glory. I, gladly welcome it, and introduce Brigadier General White, who will deliver the address of welcome.

General White then stepped forward, amid loud applause, and said that he was glad that the citizens he took delight in honoring brave men, and that he was proud to be present to welcome the old colonel and his noble regiment. He knew many of them before they took up arms in the service of their country. Eight of them he knew in the Mexican, Florida and Tennessee, and he could say no better men ever were cast in the mould of heroes. They had conquered their foes on one quarter-nations. They came here but for a short time, to rest, and then go through preparatory to going back to fight as long as the war lasts. (Cheers.) He was glad to see the brave fire-eaters at home. At the end of the war, the opinion of the speaker was, that the people would be taught that they will fight for it out until an honorable peace be obtained. Let all present understand that the government is going to prosecute the war until we humble the proud Of behalf of the people of Chicago, he tendered them this public reception. (Applause.)

The chair then introduced Adjutant General Fuller, who was received with three rousing cheers, and who said he was glad to see them back. He deprived him of any wish to make a speech. He would ask the boys, if they ever met a regiment that did not respect Illinois soldiers. He would give three cheers for the gallant 45th, and welcome them into our society as Illinois volunteers. On behalf of the State, he welcomed them. The speaker was proud of the 45th, and was glad to see it. It served in the 1st Illinois, and asserted that no better regiment ever left Illinois. (Loud cheers.) He reviewed the achievements of the regiment in Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky. The loyal men of Illinois, among whom this regiment was to be counted, have borne sufferings, trials and deprivations that would have broken the heart of a Turk. The men and the citizens of Illinois should welcome the regiment through the length and breadth of the land. He did who went away, toil in the most forcible manner the trials and hardships the regiment has gone through. The history of his country and its unsung achievements are on the eve of taking their place in history. He referred to the fact that the army stands in waiting, and the furloughed regiments are ready to go before their furloughs expire. He was proud of the 45th, and of the fact that the regiment goes to Illinois, they will find such a loyal people, and the citizens will welcome them as they go back to the field, the only thing they will ask of them, is never to leave it. (Applause.) Fourteen hundred men left Chicago. Fourteen hundred will return to see the regiment. The speaker would not detain the regiment, but hoped that the State of Illinois would welcome them.

The Chair then introduced Brigadier General Cerse, who was received with cheers. He was glad that, being an invalid, he would not make much of a speech. He said, how to gather fresh inspiration from that subject which is ever appermost in the hearts of the American people. Let us remember that when doubt crept into the hearts of the loyal men through the North, it never oppressed the minds of those men who entered into the field. They were determined that the people will note and determine that the rebellion will be put down; they will not be worthy of ever meeting each the returning soldiers. The speaker here said a graceful tribute to the gallantry of the men and to the ability of their officers.

Col. Cameron was next introduced amid loud applause, and was received with three cheers. Colonel returned thanks on behalf of himself and the regiment, for their magnificent reception. If anything is necessary for the Fox Division, to be in the field, it is supplied by the substantial things the people of Chicago. He was certain the citizens they extend the soldiers on their return. It has been the lot of the regiment to take a part during the past year in some of the most bloody and ardnous achievements of the war. The regiment has returned with its numbers greatly thinned, and frequently met the enemy, all of which they did manfully. The regiment has come home, but not to stay, and out of 800 men, 400 have re-enlisted. This was their own choice. There is but one determination in the army of the United States, that is, that the Union will be saved. There never was a time in which the army was more confident than the present. The Confederacy is in its last extremities at stake require no re-enlistment, and if the war be put off for three years, the 45th will re-enlistment will again enlist. The boys are for peace, peace at the point of the bayonet. They are for it with Gen. Grant at his head, that the time will soon come, when the rebellion will be put down, and the Union restored. The speaker concluded by thanking the Board of trade for their magnificent reception.

Three cheers were then given for Gen. White, the Board of Trade and Col. Cameron, with which the meeting terminated, and the regiment filed out.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—The following cases are for trial in the Circuit Court of Cook county this day (Wednesday):

No. 11, Granger vs Milward.
No. 12, Gilbert vs Gilbert's Case et al.
No. 13, George D. Bonner et al vs S. D. Smith et al.
No. 14, Bridget Riley, administratrix, vs Illinois Central R. R. Co.
No. 15, H. S. Parry vs Cyrus Keeler.

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible] meet at the Second Ward will meet to ratify the recent nominations, and hold a general love-feast at No. 240 State street, this (Wednesday) evening. Good speakers will address the meeting. Come up to the help of the good cause.

Per order of the Committee.

Seventh and Eight Ward U. L. A.—The Seventh and Eighth Wards U. L. A., will hold a joint meeting on Thursday evening at the Hall of the Seventh Ward Council, on Blue Island Avenue, corner of Twelfth street. A full attendance is desired, as matters of importance connected with the ensuing election, will be presented for discussion and action.

Seventh Ward.—The Republicans of the Seventh Ward will hold meetings during the week as follows:

Friday evening—at German Hall, Morgan street, near Twelfth.

Saturday evening—at Fritz Block's Saloon, Halsted street, near the Barrington crossing.

Monday evening—corner of Twelfth and Union streets.

Eighth Ward.—A meeting of the Union Republicans of the Eight Ward will be held at the corner of Halsted and Twelfth streets, near Blue Island Avenue, this (Wednesday) evening. Turn out.

Union Meeting—Thirteenth Ward.

There will be a Republican Union meeting this evening at Kinkel's old place on North Wells street, near Division. Good speakers will be in attendance.

Fifteenth Ward.—The Union citizens of the Fifteenth Ward are determined that nothing shall be left undone to secure a victory in that ward. They have arranged a series of meetings to be held this week as follows:

Wednesday night, April 13th, at the house of Chas. Schoffle, Larabee street, near Chicago Avenue.

Thursday night, April 14th, at the house of B. Lanyon, 153 Chicago Avenue.

Friday night, April 15th, at the house of Christian Schoffle, Larabee street near Chicago Avenue.

Saturday night, April 16th, at the house of Mr. Tempel, 199 Green Bay street.

American and German speakers will be present on each evening.

Blood on the Friendless.—A special meeting of the Board, to consider a subject of great importance, will be held this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

A Blind.—A neat, tasty, serviceable, original, and decidedly elegant invention is Kenly's Patent Weather Proof Window Blind. Call at Foot & Rice's shop, between Wabash avenue and State street, or at Wheelock's Architectural rooms, and see one.

Old Ladies' Home.—A special meeting of the Board of Managers of this institution will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to discuss the plans for a new building for the "Home." A full attendance of both gentlemen and lady managers is desired.

New Music.—We have received from H. N. Higgins, private publisher, a new war ballad, styled "The Monongahela Legion," by E. C. Holland, of Parkersburg, West Va. There are so many miserable, trashy pieces issued now-a-days, that it is refreshing to find one possessing real merit, and to this class the "Mountain Legion" belongs. It is a valuable contribution to our war musical literature, and will meet with a large sale.

Intelligent Mutiny Association.—A special meeting of the Intelligent Battery Association will be held at Parker No. 1 at the Tremont House, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock to arrange for the Funeral of members of the Battery, killed at Pittsburg Landing.

Brush and Ornamental Trees.—A recent visit to the nurseries of our friends Lewis Ellsworth & Co., at Naperville, has more than ever convinced us of the wisdom of procuring trees that in habit and hardiness have been tested. Splendid stock of evergreens will furnish the most fastidious with specimens of beauty, unsurpassed; fresh, vigorous and healthy, from being many years transplanted, they cannot fail to continue to grow. Far better for our farmers to patronize those who strive to please the Western man by furnishing tried and hardy nurserymen to throw away their money on Eastern stuff, unsuited to our climate, and one-half prove to many. We noticed, also, a large stock of standard and dwarf Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry and Apple Trees, the latter of which, for variety and hardy growth, cannot be surpassed.

Bloomers of the Burrows, Campbell, Dyer, Perry and Seaman Companies.—Drill and rolling call for the members of the Bloomers of the Burrows, Campbell, Dyer, Perry and Seaman Companies, at their armory, on Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Attendance is desired.

Board of Trade Election.—The Copperheads are awake, for months past they have been toying idly, dreamily, with the reins of office, but now they are waking up to the consciousness that assurity as they seemed to hold them there is danger that they will slip from their grasp. Their eyes are beginning to open to the fact that the ignorance, and henchmen still the day of election, personal "self-lothing" will be exhibited. Like the Indian who let tatoo in his boat, nor woke up till the whirling, seething, boiling current above Niagara Falls forced him into wakefulness, the Copperhead sidewalks have been lulling idly in their choice of office, playing with municipal matters, but now they feel they must give an account of themselves, they are making superhuman efforts to carry their popular lives they have so long developed.

Ward Conventions.—The Republican Union Ward Conventions for the appointment of delegates to the Judicial Convention to be held in June next for the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division of the state of Illinois, and for the selection of a candidate to be supported by the Republican Union voters of the city for Police Commissioner at the ensuing Charter election were held in the Circuit Court room yesterday afternoon.

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Oh! a wonderful amount of work will be crammed into that meeting of to-morrow night, at special meeting called, as the call lucidly expresses it, "for the transaction of general business." They commence happy; Arlington himself "running for Mayor;" nothing to do. The city will at last have the free street telegraph; the policemen whom they have so long and persistently and traditionally, will get an increase of salary; horse of the present [illegible]

[illegible]—The fair for the benefit of the High Prize of promises to be a success and results being much [illegible]. In the evening to were added the presence of [illegible] and the Goddess of [illegible] very pleasing entertainment [illegible] Concert through the [illegible] no doubt will result in a the fund for the benefit [illegible] of this and while the society is [illegible] Bryan Hall was crowded [illegible] your [illegible] and [illegible] It is gratifying to [illegible] by the contributions [illegible] by the committee [illegible] ty. The large [illegible] ing, and the [illegible] country, are [illegible] ticipation [illegible] with [illegible] ing [illegible] ing [illegible] ing